Opłata pocztowa uiszczona ryczałtem

2nd YEAR PRICE 30 GR. No. 24

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

Editorial and Business Offices Sto-Krzyska 13, Warsaw, Poland, Telephone 273-77.
English Representative: P.H. Straw, 2 Lindhurst Gdns. London. N.W.3
English Distributors: W. H. Smith & Sons. London
Subscription rates — zl. 3.50 quarterly, zl. 13.00 yearly.
Foreign 4/- or $ 1. quarterly, 15/- or $ 3.75 yearly.
Sole member for Poland of the North American Newspaper Alliance
Postal Cheque Account: 29898. Warszawa.

FRIDAY JUNE 19 1936

FINANCE MINISTER KWIATKOWSKI OUTLINES VAST FOUR YEAR ECONOMIC PLAN

Mr. Eugene Kwiatkowski, Minister of Finance and chief of the government's economic policy, delivered an important speech before the parliamentary commission debating the question of granting full powers to the government.

The Prime Minister Mr. Składkowski mentioned in his recent speech the existence of an economic plan prepared by Mr. Kwiatkowski, who outlined yesterday the principal measures which he proposed to take.

Mr. Kwiatkowski stated that before starting the execution of his plan he had to prepare the field and achieve the three following aims:
1—suppress the budgetary deficit of the State.
2—stop the outflow of gold and foreign exchange from the Bank of Poland to foreign destinations or to private strong rooms.
3—increase the dwindling home consumption of goods.

These three aims have already been attained. at least in a considerable measure. The budget has been balanced and it has even shown slight surpluses in the months of March and April. To achieve this has been difficult, said Mr. Kwi.tkowski, particularly as it always has been the firm intention of the government not to reduce the expenditure for the army, public instruction, unemployment, or the instruments of production "the currency, the citizens, and the national economy have nothing to fear from the the budget, without any new charges." said Mr. Kwiatkowski.

Speaking of the currency control, Mr. Kwiatkowski stated that 16 European countries have already introduced severe restrictions on the export of curencies, and that such a situation was clearly detrimental to the countries which have adhered to a liberal policy, especially if they happened to be debtor countries. The import of gold coins by private persons has also been very harmful, ridding the Bank of its reserves of foreign exchange without providing an equivalent in the increase of the circulation of bank notes. In 1932 and 1933, the two worst years of the crisis, 320 million zlotys worth of gold coins have been imported to Poland by individuals, stated Mr. Kwiatkowski, and this official figure is probably only a fraction of the total amount of gold coins which have been hidden away.

"Could I look with indifference at the work of those who have sent in April large sums abroad and whose names I am now finding out?" asked Mr. Kwiatkowski — and in saying so he indicated that the number of the speculators was quite small, perhaps a hundred or two, but that the sums which they handled have been large. Since the introduction of the currency control 80 million zloty worth of permits have been obtained, and 56 million have been destined as payment for goods — so that imports have not been seriously hampered, retaining the volume which they had assumed in the last months.

Finally, the Minister made an important statement with regard to Poland's relation to foreign countries. "I believe" he said "that any impartial, unbiased onlooker has to admit that we have maintained the freedom of the movement of funds to the very last. We might have hoped that there would be a change in the international relations. Such a change did not occur, and we have been forced to take a stand in the defence of our interests. We should, however, be willing to collaborate in a return to the freedom of economic exchanges at any time, provided that the financial and commercial markets with which we are most closely linked whould return to this system fully and completely."

As to the third point of the preparatory plan, the incease of the consumption of commodities and the general improvement of business conditions, Mr. Kwiatkowski quoted several figures, which prove conclusively that there has been good progress.

The consumption of sugar in the first quarter of 1935 was 66.000 tons.
in the first quarter of 1936 it was 84.000 tons.
the consumption of Portland cement in the 1-st qtr. of 1935 was 58.000 tons.
in the first quarter of 1936 it was 102.000 tons.

Similar increases have been registered in the comsumption of all the principal commodities. Another symptom of the improvement is to be found in the railway statistics: the average daily number of trucks loaded was:

	first quarter 1935	first quarter 1936
manufactured products	548	624
building materials	268	396
timber	772	911
animals	933	127
artificial fertilizers	203	215

107 principal companies in Warsaw have declared for the year 1934 total losses of 20 million zlotys and profits of 27 millions. The same 107 companies have declared in 1935 no losses and 45 million zlotys profit.

Mr. Kwiatkowski concluded from the above figures that although the progress is relatively slow, it is steady and can be relied on as a durable improvement.

"In spite of the budgetary deficiencies with which we had to make good, and of the other numerous problems with which we are confronted, a certain programme of public works has been already put into execution. So far we have mobilised for this purpose 44 million zlotys, and 13 million more will be spent in June. Of course we hardly could hope to "suppress" the unemployment by using sums such as these. In fact we could not suppress it completely even in 1928 and 1929 when the Treasury and the Banks have been as full of cash as our hearts had been full of optimism. Even such rich countries as the U.S.A., Germany or Gt. Britain have not suppressed their unemployment. But we have made considerable a progress in this sphere."

"On the 15-th of May 1935 there were 442.000 registered unemployed in Poland, while by the end of May 1936 they numbered 320.000."

"But we have not yet attained the maximum of possible employment. Already in July, we shall start work on a new plan, destined to be the beginning of the filling up of the most striking economic deficiencies, which reduce the potential of Poland's political power. This plan will help to further reduce unemployment."

Speaking of the new plan, Mr Kwiatkowski stated that its execution will not have the effect of increasing the economic activities of the State, but that it will be designed to help private enterprise. Further, he said that it was not the intention of the government to achieve a temporary rivival by means of artificial measures, such as a devaluation of the currency, or an inflation of credit.

As to the character of the public works which are to be executed within the four year plan, Mr. Kwiatkowski said that they will include the building of roads, waterways, railways and other improvements to the system of communications, certain works connected with the supply of electric power and also the development of certain industries which have a particular importance for the country. In the first year of the plan, beginning with July 1936, 340 million zlotys are to be spent, while in the fourth year an expenditure of 590 million zlotys is expected.

Speaking of the sources where these sums are to be found. the Minister said that all the available funds must be used for stimulating constructive activity. The financial institutions would participate to the extent of about 70% of the total of which long term investments — which would amount in the four years to some 600 million zlotys. The Labour Fund could supply, according to the situation in the employment market, from 150 to 200 million zlotys. The State and the great State concerns (the Railways, the Post Office) will participate to the extent of 400 million zlotys The credit of the State could supply in the four year period 300 to 400 million zlotys and in the second half of that period an internal loan to the value of some 300 million zlotys could be successfully floated.

Mr. Kwiatkowski admitted that his plan was a relatively modest one, but he said that it has been calculated with strict regard to the actual financial possibilities of the country and within the existing credit organisation, without recurring to any risky or too radical measures. He said that already during the second year of its execution the plan will give employment to 200.000 men, without counting the indirect increase of employment which it should cause.

Speaking of the taxation system, Mr. Kwiatkowski said that its reform in the sense of simplification was seriously considered and that it will be proceeded with as soon as the budgetary situation becomes more crystallised. The Minister said that it is his intention to prepare the field for the reform by means of decrees, and then proceed to its execution through ordinary channels, that is through the Parliament.

The reform would have for its aim the reduction and simplification of the taxation of business, with special regard for small and medium sized businesses.

In concluding his speech Mr. Kiwatkowski repeated his former assertion that no one should expect from the government a miraculous improvement of the situation, but that everyone could expect from them a steady effort towards prosperity conditioned by: 1 — a balanced budget 2 — a stabilised currency 3 — the development of the economic structure of the country and the creating of new opportunities for work.

"If the plan which I present to-day seems too slow and too limited, let us work and prepare conditions in which our possibilities will be wider. If we make a real step forward to-day, we may be able to realise to-morrow a larger and a more ambitious programme." concluded Mr. Kwiatkowski.

(A.T.E.)

Polish-Soviet Agreement

Count Szembek, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Dawtjan, Russian Ambassador in Warsaw, signed an agreement on 15th June regulating the legal status of the Soviet commercial representation in Warsaw. The agreement may be automatically extended in duration after the first two years for which it has been concluded.

(*A. T. E.*)

Polish-Czech Relations

Warsaw. The question of Polish-Czechoslovakian relations has not been actively discussed during the recent months, but it remains as topical as ever.

The point at issue between Poland and Czechoslovakia is the treatment accorded by the Czech authorities to the Polish population of the district of Teschen. This relatively small district is important economically because of its coal mines. It had been divided between Poland and Czechoslovakia by a decision of the Council of Ambassadors, after some skirmishes between the local Polish population and the Czech troops which attempted to occupy it. The frontier divided the province along the river Olza, incidentally cutting the town of Teschen into halves— now known as the Polish Teschen and the Czech Teschen.

The situation in the district of Teschen has gradually calmed down after the conflagration of 1919 — 1920, but in the recent years numerous expulsions of Poles from Czechoslovak territory have caused this problem to come up again in a more acute form. It is true that an agreement concerning the condition of the Poles in Czechoslovakia has been signed, but the Warsaw government maintains that it is being violated by the Czech authorities.

The Polish government has complained on several occasions against the unfair treatment received by the Poles living in the Czechoslovak part of Silesia, and the hardships suffered by them have been described as all the more shocking in view of the fact that the Poles are not a minority but they form in many boroughs the majority of the population, even according to the Czechoslovak statistics.

Polish opinion has been strongly stirred by the Teschen events and there have been popular manifestations in Warsaw, demanding fair treatment for the Poles of the "Silesia beyond the river Olza".

The last months have seemed at certain moments to bring a relaxation of the tension. The press campaign of the "Ilustrowany Kuryer Codzienny" of Cracow, an energetic champion of the Silesian Poles, has recently somewhat diminished in intensity. The professors of the Czechoslovak universities have addressed to their Polish colleagues an appeal for an investigation of the problems which have hitherto troubled the relations between the two countries. The Polish professors replied that they do not feel entitled or qualified to have a diplomacy of their own and that they prefer to leave the task of regulating international problems to the Foreign Offices of the respective powers while they are willing to collaborate with their Czeboslovak colleagues and friends in the sphere of scientific activity.

(Continued on page 2, col. 1)

Polish Czech Relations

(Continued from page 1 col. 5)

In his recent exposé the Czehoslovak Foreign Minister, Dr. Krofta, stated that a certain improvement has made itself felt in the relations of his country with Poland. He suggested that this improvement was due to a more conciliatory attitude adopted by the Polish Government.

The Polish opinion, although indignant over the various acts of persecution of Poles in Czech Silesia, is not unfriendly to Czechoslovakia as a whole. A community of economic and also political interests is recognized, and there is some regret that the collaboration between the two countries could not be more satisfactorily developed. The Polish nationalists, although strongly feeling on the question of the misfortunes of their compatriots under Czech rule, would perhaps be less adamant towards Czechoslovakia than other parties — particularly than government circles. But the recent and close rapprochement between Moscow and Prague has helped to effect a change in this attitude of the right wing of Polish opinion, which is naturally opposed to all communist influences.

On the other hand, Russian collaboration seems to have added self-confidence to the Czechs and rendered less likely any material concessions on their part. Increasing general tension in Europe may, however, have a sobering effect in this case – as both parties are confronted with some problems on a far larger scale than that of Teschen — and when such big problems are discussed it may be better for the powers concerned to have as few smaller friction points on their frontiers as possible.

It appears clearly from the repeated statements of the Polish government that it will consider in this case only offers of conciliation originating in the Silesian district itself — and not mere verbal advances but only definite acts tending to improve the conditions of life of the Poles living there.

So neither Prague nor Warsaw need be watched for a solution of the question of the future alignment between these two capitals, but the small towns and villages south of river Olza.

(*A. T. E.*)

The Best Dressed Men get their clothes from

„ALEX"

PROPRIETOR

Wieslas Chlusky

Wilcza 12, ap. 21 (gr. floor)

Special Dept. for Diplomatic and Court Uniforms

ANGLO BALTIC LINE S.S."Baltrover"

From GDYNIA:
25th June, 9th, 23rd July
From LONDON:
18th June, 2nd, 16th July

Cabin class £7. 0. 0.
return 25% reduction.

For further particulars, apply to

UNITED BALTIC CORPORATION, LTD.

Warsaw, ul. Kredytowa 18, tel. 299-30

Our new steamer S. S. "BALTROVER" is a vessel of the same type as S. S. "BALTONIA", but surpassing her in size, passenger accommodation and speed.

Bank Amerykański w Polsce Sp. Akc.

(American Bank in Poland)

Królewska 3 — Warsaw

All kinds of banking business transacted. Foreign Exchange Department. Safe deposit vault equipped according to the most modern technical requirements.

Bonds and Stocks bought and sold

The work of the Polish Institute for Collaboration with Foreign Countries

We live in a time where progress facilitates a rapprochement between nations although they may be far apart; it is for this reason that, observing the great activity on the part of politicians and diplomats, we are also every where witness of international collaboration in the exchange of ideas, opinions, and conceptions, and in all manifestations of public life; a movement in which Poland naturally takes part.

It is common knowledge that the Polish Institute for Collaboration with Foreign Countries, founded in 1931, has for its object the collaboration of Poland with foreign States, in addition to the diffusion in foreign centres of information and reports, concerning the country, the nation and the State of Poland.

The first stage in work of the Institute, which since its foundation has been presided over by Dr. Henry Gruber, was the setting up of a network of correspondents, and of establishing contact with similar institutions in Poland and abroad.

At the present moment the Institute has correspondents in practically every country in the world and is in close contact with 200 foreign organisations; at the same time it has at its disposal a network of correspondents in Poland and operates in conjunction with all Polish organisations whose work fringes on its own.

The work of the Institute may be roughly divided into two branches, the first consisting in the gathering and classification of information, the second—and the main object of the Institute's existence and which manifests itself by cultural, social and even political collaboration between Poland and abroad and vice versa — in the propagation of particulars abroad of *true facts about Poland,* this work is done by the publication of booklets etc., the organisation of lectures and of meetings followed by discussions, and finally, by furnishing information relative to Polish matters.

Since its foundation the Institute has published a large quantity of brochures and other publications on Polish questions: in 1932 — 5; 1933 — 15; 1934 — 5 and in 1935 — 10. Recently the Institute has issued two booklets dealing with Czechoslovakia and Poland. The first is a memorandum published by the Commission for Studying Polish-Czech Relations, working in conjunction with the Institute, entited "The Pole in Czechoslovakia in the Light of facts and figures", issued in Polish and French.

Another publication on the same subject is a memorandum by President W. Łypacewicz, entitled, "Polish-Czechoslovakian Relations", in Polish, English, French and German. A work which necessitated great effort, was the issue of the Polish Almanac for 1935, owing to the large amount of original material which had to be incorporated therein. This was the first publication in the Polish tongue of a collective work — the editing having been done by Professor Stanisław Arnold —which covers the generality of the problem of of the situation and the conditions of life in modern Poland.

At the present moment the task of translating the Almanac into French is in hand and will be completed the moment the contents have been brought up to date for the year 1936. Apart from this there has recently appeared the second edition of a booklet entitled "What every Pole going abroad should know", this publication is given with every foreign passport to Poles leaving the country,

Among the publications specially written for foreign consumption should be included the work of M. J. Statkowski, entitled, "Poland. History, Culture and Civilisation" for English speaking countries, and "Lengyel Orszag" in Hungarian.

During the course of the lectures and meetings organised by the Institute, problems of the most varied nature have been brought up according to current political events or the person and character of the lecturer. The cycle of lectures was inaugurated last year by Dr. Henry Gruber on the 10th. of January with a lecture entitled, "Some problems of the World Situation", Among other lectures given during the season should be mentioned "The Elements of National Socialistic Ideology" by Monsieur K. Smogorzewski; another by General J. H. Marshall Cornwall, representing the Royal Institute for Foreign Affairs; another arranged during the visit to Poland of Mr. Raymoud L. Buell of the Foreign Policy Association; Monsieur Wolfgang Muller - Clemm, the German editor of the works of Marshal Piłsudski gave a lecture entitled, "Soldatentum"; the Hon. John F. Cudahy, American Ambassador, also spoke on "The Essential Modification of Political Thought in America during the course of Mr. Roosevelt's Presidentship".

Some weeks ago, at the invitation of the Institute, one of the most distinguished of English pegagogues, Dr. Cyril Allington, late Head Master of Eton, spoke on the "English Scholastic System", recently the Institute also received Dr. Antonio Ferro, chief of the Portuguese Propaganda Department.

Since its formation the Institute has organised 45 conferences and discussions. Fostering all movements tending to bring about a cultural rapprochement of various, nations, the Institute was instrumental in the creation of the Polish Branch of the All People's Association (APA), an organisation established a few years ago in London by Sir Evelyn Wrench, with branches in practically all the countries in Europe. Dr. Henry Gruber, the President of the Polish Institute for Collaboration with Foreign Countries and Monsieur August Zaleski, the former Foreign Minister of Poland, became honorary presidents of the Polish Branch of the APA, which has in course of its existence organised several lectures given by distinguished foreign speakers, including Sir Archibald and Lady Flower, the eminent Shakespearians; Sir Christopher Robinson; Professor Roman Dyboski; and others.

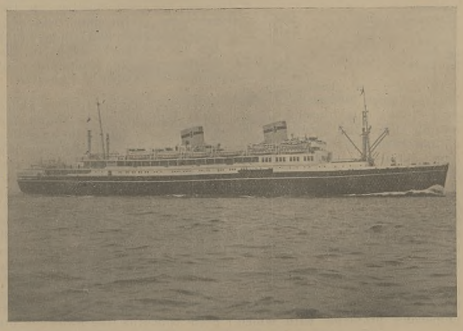
In as far as concerns the activities of the Institute in furnishing information about Poland to foreign enquirers, it should be observed that, in consequence of recent changes in the international situation, the Institute has substituted for its former policy, which may have been considered as being purely defensive, one which is essentially positive and which consists, before all, in correcrting false impressions about Poland contained in articles, in the press and publications of all kinds appearing abroad, (encyclopaedias, school books, scientific works, bibliographical publications, etc). In addition the Institute furnishes material or even articles relating to various manifestations of public life in modern Poland. The Institute sends its publications relating to Polish matters to writers, journalists, newspapers and politicians abroad who might be interested in Polish questions. Finally, the Institute, in conjunction with the Museum of Industry and Agriculture, has sent to the Houston Museum, at Houston, Texas a large collection of Polish minerals; has worked on the distribution of Polish music abroad by the supply of gramophone records to foreign broadcasting stations, has supplied to libraries and reading rooms abroad, both on land and sea, Polish newspapers and publications and, finally, supplies to all those foreign institutions interested in international affairs sets of publications on Poland. In pursuance of this idea the Institute has recently donated a number of books to the libraries of several foreign universities which include the teaching of Polish literature in their curriculae.

The Plan of the Institute for the year 1939 forsees the creation of a Central Office for the receiving of foreign guests, the publication of a bibliography of works in foreign languages dealing with Poland, the publication of a booklet of information in various foreign languages for the assistance of foreigners coming to Poland,- which will be given them when they obtain their visa at a Polish Consulate abroad; and conferences, in which will participate many representatives of French and German thought.

The diffusion of information on Poland and the maintenance of contact with abroad will be continued and extended by lectures and discussions broadcast in foreign languages by the aid of which radio enthusiasts will be able to keep in touch with what is happening in Poland. In addition the Institute intends to organise broadcasts in Polish of the information furnished by the foreign correspondents of the Institute on political and other events in foreign countries and the effect which they might have on Poland.

Finally, it is hoped, in the not too distant future to create a central depot for publications in foreign languages on Poland which would coordinate the activities of various organisations publishing material for foreign consumption. It must however be observed that the realisation of all these projects by the Institute depends to a large extent on the funds they have at their disposal. The address of the institute is Marszałkowska 153 Warsaw.

S. Z.



The Batory in harbour at Gdynia.

Danzig Letter

The surface lull in Danzig politics of the past few months appears to have broken. Underneath, of course, the vigilance of the political police has never relaxed, and there is scarcely a spokesman of any of the parties of the opposition who has not at one time or another savoured a few days of "preventive arrest" while the opposition newspapers are suppressed with frequency and determination. The desire of every National Socialist to do away with all opposition has lately been taking more active forms and there have been cases where the heckling at opposition political meetings has developed into serious fights. At one such meeting there were a number of wounded on both sides and one Nazi was killed. After another meeting, the next night, there were again a number of wounded, and yet in another affray another Nazi lost his life. These events have aroused widespread indignation, and Herr Forster, district chief of the National Socialist party in Danzig, has declared that such stubborn opposition to a completely and amicably united German people can only proceed from traitors to their country aud must be suppressed with more vigour than ever.

In business circles, the adoption of the various currency restrictions in Poland at first aroused considerable consternation, but the work of the commission that was immediately appointed to regulate this question between Danzig and Poland should serve to smoothe away the difficulties. The Polish restrictions now added to those already obtaining in Danzig are many, so that the position is still somewhat obscure and no one except the financial experts really understand it yet.

Socially, with the arrival of summer at last Danzig, and especially Zoppot, presents an animated picture. Crowds of interested visitors are beginning to arrive with the big liners, and one sees them going about the town in little droves, inspecting the various historical monuments and buildings, exclaiming in admiration at the ancient spires and endeavouring to decipher the latin inscriptions on the old town gateways. The round of international sporting events has now commenced, and the Zoppot race meeting on June 14th had a record attendance. A Latvian, Lieut. Ozols, gained considerable applause by winning the chief event.

A special feature of this meeting was to have been an ostrich race. Owing to some breakdown in the arrangements, however, the birds arrived too late for the first day of the meet, and then it turned out that their jockeys had been delayed by passport trouble. By the time they finally arrived and the birds were successfully harnessed to their buggies, it was almost dusk and the ostriches had grown sulky. The result was that the birds simply refused to show off, and not all the coaxing, pulling, whipping or pushing could get them to do more than a desultory canter. For all that, they were swifter than the horses, but the promised brilliance of the contest between the two-legged and the four legged racers was rather marred by one horse starting when the signal was given and running off, while the ostrich was still deciding whether or not to join in. The effect was disitnctly comic.

ENGLISH BOOKS

American and British Magazines
American, British and Continental Editions.

Books on Poland — Road Maps — Dictionaries.

Book store, M. Arct. Nowy Swiat 35.

PRESS REVIEW

The press this week has been busy commenting Vice-premier Kwiatkowski's exposé in the Sejm; in which he presented his plan for reforming the economic situation in Poland.

Kurjer Polski writes that the problem how to finance the economic plans is strictly connected with the budget and currency question. "The raising of the economic condition which is a guarantee of the budget and the currency is strictly connected with the profit bringing of private economic processes. It is of the greatest importance that the investment action should be realised in such a way that there should not result new burdens and a new wave of etatism." *The Kurjer* observes further that in discussing Minister Kwiatkowski's speech much emphasis was laid on the social question in accordance with the spirit of the times. The realisation of the demand to raise the social income, in the opinion of the *Kurjer*, "can only take place within the limits of a policy that takes into acount the needs of private economics and in conditions of a lively contact between the community and the representatives of economic spheres and not by help of bureaucratic methods that have already done so much harm to Poland. All attempts at saving the community without counting with its opinion and its wishes have always proved to be useless both for the State and the community".

Czas regards the economic programme of the vice-premier somewhat sceptically. It writes "The rise in workmen's wages must result in a rise in the salaries of state employees which again causes necessarily an increase in the budget estimate. Already the unions of state employees are carrying on an action for abolishing the special tax on their salaries. What will happen when the demands of the employees are supported by an increase in workmen's wages". Nor does *Czas* suppose that the rise in wages and salaries will influence an increase the income of the Treasury, whereas the increase of budget needs would act fatally on the promised and indispensable reform of the taxation system.

Kurjer Poranny takes a more optimistic view of the four year economic plan of Minister Kwiatkowski. It writes, „The four year investment plan is only one of the elements of a wider economic animation. This plan strictly accommodated to our actual financial possibilities, taking into consideration the principle of the budget balance and stability of the currency is but an introduction to the reconstruction of Poland's economic stucture". Unemployment is, as the *Kurjer Poranny* points out a symptom which no temporary action will remove. The over-population of the countryside, the raising of the very low social income, the just distribution of farms, the lands of which are dispersed and separated, the land reform, etc. must find full consideration in further work of the government".

Nasz Przegląd a Jewish organ writes, "the Jewish population has learnt with satisfaction that the premier has declared "nobody may suffer injury in Poland" but the continuation, "economic fight — yes — but no injury".. gives the writer less satisfaction. *The Przegląd* finds that the economic boycott of Jews propagated by the anti-Semites is an injury not only for Jews but also for the State. "The Anti-Semites do not encourage the "true born Poles" to give better goods to sell at cheaper prices, but only to boycott Jews despite all economic advantages. This is an injury which violates the interior safety and weakens exterior defence".

Kurjer Warszawski has an article in which the four years investment plan of Minister Kwiatkowski is discussed from the point of view of the participation of the community. The author agrees that the economic and political sides overlap each other, that no economic reform can take place without the active help of the population which is demanding always more energetically an active part in the policy of the government, "The economic and exterior situations of Poland are fraught with unusual difficulties so that only the greatest devotion on the part of the whole nation can overcome them successfully. But where can we find devotion without faith? and where faith in the future without political confidence?" Hence the conclusion of the writer is that the government must gain the confidence of the people. "Whoever can call forth belief in the future in Poland and full confidence in the governments, he will win a great cause. Is it possible to hesitate in the choice of the road leading to such an excellent aim?"

I. K. C. discussing the strike movement visible everywhere sees in it a symptom of political agitation, all the more that even unemployed who are engaged in public works have gone on strike. The most extraordinary however. of these strikes is that proclaimed by homeless people who have received a refuge and food in an asylum kept by the Albert Brothers, a monastic order devoted to works of charity, who in return for shelter and food ask only for a certain amount of work entirely on the the principle of not encouraging pauperism. *I. K. C.* severely blames the shortsightedness of the Polish socialists, „The history of recent times has taught them nothing. They do not wish to see the examples of present France. They do not see the situation in which the leaders of French socialists now find themselves together with their whole party which, up till now so powerful, stands on the brink of a precipice. This is what has resulted from their 'cordial' pact with the communists"

I. K. C. after summoning up all the different opinions of the Press regarding Minister Kwiatkowski's four year economic plan comes to the final conclusion that taking into account all pros and cons the community as a whole receives it with great favour, as a means of getting rid of unemployment, „as a programme of animation, of investment, of industrialisation of the country and its motorisation", „But this abolition of unemployment the population wishes to see attained, not by way of etatism, by pumping out funds from the money and credit funds which the vice-premier abandoned in the first phase of his action (in the autumn) — but by private initiative and cooperation of the broadest masses taking part in the action of economic re-animation". Further *I. K. C.* says the community does not want to proceed on a road of self sufficiency and isolation from the world, but by keeping in contact with world economy in as wide a degree as is possible for Poland to realise".

POLISH and FOREIGN ART
Reproductions — Graphics
English Books
J. MORTKOWICZ
Warsaw — Mazowiecka 12

Polish - American Trade

New York. The recent Congress of Polish Businessmen in Cleveland has marked the beginning of a new movement among the American Poles, who are a community of five million people.

The U.S. exports to Poland have been about 7 times larger than the Polish exports to U.S.A. until 1933. Between 1934 and today the ratio has changed to 4:1, which still leaves a very heavy balance to the disadvantage of Poland. In 1935 Polish exports to the United States have considerably increased, but many posstbilities have been left unexploited. Sometimes the very size of the American market creates an obstacle, for certain Polish industries cannot cope with very large orders, - and in some cases the result is that they do not get any.

The American Poles, together with the "World Association of Poles" have decided to help the development of the Polish-American trade and particularly to even out the disproportion between the U.S. exports of Poland and the U.S. imports from that country.

They have means for doing so, as there are 50.000 Polish shops in the U.S.A. and they sell 480 million dollars worth of goods per year. The Polish community in America spends about 3 milliards of dollars per year.

The Cleveland Congress resulted in the foundation of the Federated Polish Business Organisations of America, with headquarters in Cleveland. This body has a conmon Buying Office for Polish wholesalers, and one of its cares will be the purchase of Polish goods whenever they are better and cheaper. The publicity will be carried on under the trade name and mark "Polish Merchant Stores" - and the help of the Polish American press has been enlisted.

The profits of the Polish merchants will be larger than before, as they will be able to purchase goods imported from Poland on very favourable terms and without the intermediary of big importers. The Bank of the Polish Emigrants "Polska Kasa Opieki", which has several branches in France, South America, Palestine, North America and other countries will collaborate with the Federated Polish Business Organisations of America.

The "Polska Kasa Opieki" has been founded five years ago by the Postal Savings Bank of Warsaw and it has already accumulated 855 million zlotys of Polish emigrant's savings.

In 1935 the principal articles of Poland's export to the U.S.A. have been the following; Rye-5.824.000, malt - 5.776.000, furs and skunks - 5.346.000, tinned hams - 4.768.000 zł. etc. The export of tinned hams has been started quite recently and is developing very rapidly.

Another type of goods which are already export from Poland to the U.S. but so far only on a relatively small scale are various hand made articles, such as baskets, wood carved objects, etc. which can successfully compete with the machine made article thanks to a better finish coupled with a low price. (A.T.E).

Foreign Policy Association Delegate in Warsaw

Mr. John C. de Wilde of the Geneva Office of the Foreign Policy Association of New York, recently visited Warsaw en route to Vienna to gather material for a series of economic reports on Eastern European conditions which the Institute contemplates publishing in the near future.

It is understood that Mr. de Wilde was considerably impressed by the economic developments now taking place in Poland.

Foreign Commercial Debt-Scheme.

It is rumoured that the Warsaw Chamber of Commerce is considering a plan for purchasing from the creditors the rights to certain sums which are owed to Polish citizens but which cannot be obtained in cash because of the exchange regulations in some foreign countries.

These sums are owed for exports. for services rendered, and in some cases interest on investments. Many large properties are owned by Polish citizens in Germany, and the currency regulations of that country make the collection of rent impossible for these foreign owners.

A private company created for that purpose might have more chances of coming to a satisfactory settlement with the foreign debtors than the former individual creditors. It might for instance obtain the settlement of the debt by payments in kind. Naturally this manner of payment could be applied only to goods which are not produced in Poland and especially to instruments of production.

The amount of credit that could be mobilised in this way amounts to at least 10 million zlotys. A company disposing of this credit could purchase ships, machinery, etc., in which case the transaction might be beneficiary to Poland as a whole.

This plan does not take into account the sums owed to the Polish Treasury, which are far larger and which cannot be treated on the same footing with private debts.

The creditors would receive as an equivalent for the rights which they would transfer to the company special bonds bearing an interest. *(A. T. E.)*

Lecture on Lithuania.

On the 12th of June the Polish Institute for Collaboration with Foreign Countries, held a meeting under the chairmanship of President Henry Gruber, at which Professor Doctor Witold Staniewicz, director of the Stefan Batory University at Wilno, gave a lecture on "The Economic Structure of Lithuania".

The lecturer drew attention to the necessity for becoming acquainted with the entire structure of Lithuanian relations and depicted the individual sections of the economic framework of the country.

The meeting concluded with a general discussion in which many members took part. (P. I. W. Z.)

MissVulliamy visits Warsaw

Among recent visitors to Warsaw were Miss Vulliamy who will doubtless be remembered by many as the Polish representative of the "Save the Children Fund" in the years 1920-1924.

Miss Vulliamy visited Warsaw with a view to seeing how her old protegées were getting on and also with a view to opening up new fields of supply of Polish peasant work for the British colonial markets. She was accompanied by Miss Catherine Weyer of the South African branch of her organisation which is at New Zealand House, Burg Street, Capetown.

It is understood Miss Vulliamy contemplates settling down in South Africa where all her old friends will doubtless wish her the best of luck.

A. FRENDLER
The Gentleman's Outfitters
101 Marszałkowska
Rain coats, Overcoats, Hats, Gloves, Socks, Slipovers, Cloth for Suits, Umbrellas, etc.
Shirtmaker
English Wearing Apparel for Ladies

British Ambassador in Krakow.

His Excellency the British Ambassador, Sir Howard Kennard and Lady Kennard, in the company of Mr. Frank Savery, the British Consul in Warsaw, were entertained by the English Club of Krakow on Saturday, June 6th at a Garden Party for which Count Pusłowski had kindly allowed the use of his residence and garden at Potockiego 10.

The Party was well attended, those present numbering about fifty persons. The Ambassador and Lady Kennard entered into animated conversation with the members of the Club, and they also took occasion to inspect the numerous art treasures with which Count Pusłowski's house is filled, the Count himself courteously acting as cicerone.

After tea there was an artistic recital given by Mr. Cz. Sager-Czaja an American artist of Polish origin who rendered passages from Shakespeare's Julius Ceasar and Rostand's Cyrano de Bergerac, and sang some negro spirituals and other songs in English. The recital produced a great impression by its high artistic qualities, as indeed a public concert by Mr. Czaja, given two days before at Krakow, had done.

The Ambassador and Lady Kennard spent the whole weekend at Krakow and visited the historical and architectural monuments of the City. They were also entertained at dinner by Prince H. Radziwiłł at Balice near Krakow where they met a number of representative citizens of Krakow and neighbourhood.

Polish-Czechosiovak relations.

According to a communique issued by the semi official Polish Political Information Bureau, Polish-Czechoslovak relations had been at a practical standstill since last November. As will be remembered the convention of 25th April 1925, specifies the rights of the Polish minority in that country, but, continues the P. I. P., for several years past the Czech authorities have been treating the Poles in Teschen Silesia in a manner contrary to the spirit of that agreement, in that by the invisible pressure on the Polish population-composed for the major part of workmen, artisans and farmers has prevented them from profiting from their Treaty rights.

On many occasions the Polish Government pointed out to the Czechs the very bad impression produced on the whole of the Polish nation by this policy of persecution and denationalisation, and at the same they observed that this fact was bound to exert a decisive influence on relations between the two countries.

Last year the Czech Government proposed to submit the matter to arbitration, an offer that was not accepted by the Poles, as they felt that the long delay which would elapse before a verdict could be given, would be such as to deprive the proposal of any value.

Unfortunately there has been no relaxing of the activities of the Czech authorities, in that there are continual cases of Poles being expelled from the country, of Polish workmen on the railways being transferred to the centre of Czechoslovakia, etc. In general it appears that the real cause of the breach in Polish-Czech relations is this bad treatment of the Polish minority and until this particular matter is changed any reports as to the improvement in Polish-Czech relations should be treated with reserve.

Plays, Films, Arts and Sports

THE LORD AND THE SENORITA

(Teatr Mały)

Jean Sarment, that subtle and talented French comedy-writer, always likes to colour his plays with little doses of delicate and discreet poetry amidst the comic or serious situations he develops. His latest work, *The Lord and The Senorita*, exhibits this tendency in no small degree and aims to uncover the yearning latent in all people toward the beauty and the poetry of life. And so a merchant of Lyons longing to recapture the sweetness of youth that he had wasted in ruthless strife for money betakes himself to the Riviera palming himself off as an infuential and high-born lord; he meets there, Soledad, a supposed Spanish senorita, but in reality a Parisian midinette, and also a young french poet dreaming of the glamour of Spain and finding in the supposed Senorita the fulfillment of all his fantastic moonings. When this latter learns that Soledad is only a midinette, his disapointment knows no bounds. All three have one aim: to taste of the true joy and beauty of life; but the pseudo-lord and his feeling for Soledad prove stronger than the youth of the poet in the contest for the lady's favour, and in turn her sincerity of feeling exposes the poet to be only an egotistical, provincial Philistine.

Sarment develops his problems in expressive scenes,-realistic. yet touched with trace of poetry. It is impossible, however, to base a judgement of the play as a whole on the presentation in the *Teatr Mały*, for the audience undoubtedly leaves the theatre with a feeling of disapointment. The fault lies in the directing of Mr. Emil Chaberski, who quite unnecessarily gave the play too gloomy a tone and too much dramatic pathos. *The Lord and The Senorita* needs, like all French comedies (even when closing so sadly) a sprightly interpretation able to express vital truth in the same breath with poetry and humour. Here the conception of the director Chaberski did not seem to coincide wtth that of the author; hence the resulting confusion of the audience in its reaction.

The work of Miss Karolina Lubieńska and Mr. Władysław Grabowski in the title roles, howver, deserves highest praise. Miss Lubieńska, as the mysterious and glamourous Spanish senorita was fairly dazzling, and after removing the mask of deception, was charming in the sincerity and directness of her betrayed, but beautiful affection. Grabowski, as the lord, continually held to the right tone and style, and in the rather sad finale. his dramatic accents were touching in their nobility.

Mr. Jerzy Roland was hopelessly miscast in the role of the young poet, but Mr. Michał Znicz and Miss Hanna Różańska contributed two very interesting episodes.

Śliwiński's decorations were inexpressibly banal.

Arno.

FLIRTATION WALK — (Stylowy)

A delightful comedy of life in the American Army in Honolulu and at West Point.

Weel played by Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler, the action is slick with no halting moments and the film can be heartily recommended as a first class evening's entertainment including as it does several musical number features. Miss Ruby Keeler will be remembered for her excellent performance in "Dames"

THE GEISHA

(WIELKA REWJA)

This production of a London success of some thirty years ago would probably cause the late George Edwardes, to say nothing of the composer Mr. Jones to turn in their graves. However, musical comedy is not for high brows and can only be judged by the pleasure it affords to the eye and the ear, and in spite of certain fluctuations in the level of performance the production is, on the whole, creditable. Miss Szczepańska as Mimosa-San is charming and graceful and possesses an excellent voice. Miss Loda Halama atones for a tendency to overact by her remarkable dancing. Mr. Szpingier as the Marquis Imari is a figure of fun who might have been lifted bodily from the "Mikado". The individual ballet numbers were excellent only the ensembles were inclined to be weak. The butterfly dance in the last act was exceptionally bad of its kind.

The story of the young English girl who, jealous of the reported attentions of her lover to a Japanese, changes places with a geisha and, before being rescued, nearly marries a marquis, is fairly well known and, provided it is borne in mind, no knowledge of Polish is necessary in order to provide a plessant, and innocuous, evening's entertainment.

E. S.

REGINE — (Filharmonja).

This German film has taken 18 months to arrive in Poland since its first showing at the Gloria Palast in Berlin, Luise Ulrich who plays the leading part somewhat resembles Paula Welesy who will be remembered as the heroine in "Maskarada" and "Episode". Adolf Wohlbruck, the hero does his part with a trifle less than his usual insouciance. Olga Tschechowa makes an interesting heroine.

The film as a whole with its Cinderalla motive is, as has been the case with most German films for the last few years, inclined to be heavy and to lack comic relief, on the other hand it represents an honest effort and is worthwhile seeing provided a certain amount of German is spoken.

"THE BUREAU OF MISSING PERSONS" — (Capitol)

Quite a good crook film, well acted by Pat O'Brien as a hard boiled New York,cop,Lewis Stone,as the wordly wise chief of the Missing Persons Bureau, Betty Davis as the attractive heroine whose connection with the murder mystery keeps her and her policeman lover occupied to the end of the film, and Glenda Farell, nickel plated vamp, who provides the comic relief. To the writers disappointment there was a shortage of actual murders in the picture but possibly this may prove a recommendation to those with less steady nerves. A good evening's entertainment.

Records of all the music in the above films can be obtained from Messrs.

"MUZYKA" Nowy Świat 26

ART EXHIBITIONS

The most interesting part of the present show at the IPS is undoubtedly the collection of statuettes representing five saints who were chosen as the subject of a competition for a statuette to be placed in an ordinary living apartment. From the point of view of religious feeling, harmonious design, and psychological truth-as it appears to us to-day-combined, the best in my opinion is St. Kinga by Wanda Śledzińska. Very interesting in design, majestic in expression, the figure by Mme Zachert - Mazurczyk is more suggestive of the Virgin enthroned than of a mere saint. There are quite a number of figures worth seeing, both for general design and for some well solved detail. Thus for instance there is a St. Christopher in a strange and impossible lounging position but with a charming Child on his shoulder. The exhibition should be visited by everyone interested in sculpture.

There is also a large collection of good XIXth century lithographs after Flemish paintings of the XVth century and a collection of paintings by Krystyna and Juliusz Studnicki, showing strong French influence.

POLISH FENCING CHAMPIONSHIPS

The Polish Fencing Championships brought various surprises. The foils was won by M. Banaś from Łódź and the contest was not very interesting. In epeé two of the best fencers. Zaczyk and Kuntor, had an unlucky day and took 7th and 6th places, while the title was won by M. Sobik (Katowice). The standard was fairly high and the contestants of approximately even strength. By far the best in style was M. Franz (Lwów), as usual. The sabre was the most interesting contest, the fight being very hard already in the semi-finals. In the final the results were uncertain almost up to the last moment, There was not a single fight whose result could be forseen and of 8 contestants at least five could be regarded as candidates for the title. In the end the sabre title was also won by M. Sobik, last year's chempion Capt. Segda having to content himself with the 5th place, the winner of the preceding two tournaments, Capt. Dobrowolski taking the 4th. Capt. Suski took the 2nd. Capt. Nycz, rather unexpectedly, the 3rd, 6th, 7th and 8th were MM. Paszek, Kaczmarczyk and Zaczyk all from Katowice.

THE LEGJA SWIMMING POOL.

After six months hard work the quarter of a million złoty installation of continuous filters at the Legja Swimming Pool at Łazienkowska has now been completed and the pool is again open to the public.

The new filters not only purify the entire bath every 12 hours but also keep the water efficiently chlorinated removing all those objections which for so many years have kept members of the Anglo-American colony from enjoying the full benefits of the pool.

In addition the fact that the accomodation has been doubled, enabling the 2000 bathers of both sexes to be adequately catered for at one time; together with tennis courts, tastefully laid out gardens, a good restaurant and other amenities should render this spot a favourite centre for the summer season.

The cost of admission is zł. 1 on week days, zł. 1.50 on Sundays, season tickets are zł. 20 per month, costumes and towels etc., can be stored at the baths for 10 groszy per day inclusive, while arrangements can be made for the washing of bath towels and costumes. Ping Pong tables are 50 groszy an hour. Private swimming lessons zł. 20 a course. The pool is open daily from 7 till dusk.

Further information can be obtained by telephoning to the management: 9-64-17.

New Shipping Line.

Messrs. Bergenske Baltic Transports Ltd., announce the opening up of a new shipping service between Gdynia, Bristol and Cardiff.

The first sailings from Polish ports were on the 25th. May and the 15th. June. Full details can be obtained from the offices of Messrs. Bergenske at Plac Kaszuba 1, Gdynia.

Trade in May

Polish imports in May amounted to 81.173.000 zlotys, and the exports to 85.173.000 zlotys, leaving a favourable balance of 4 million zlotys. The value of the imports decreased by comparison with April by 2.419.000 zlotys and the value of the exports by 1.343.000.

In the first decade of June the gold reserves of the Bank of Poland increased by 300.000 zlotys. The reserves of foreign exchange have decreased by 1 million to 5.6 million.

The circulation of notes decreased by 43.8 million to 1.017.3 million zlotys, with a gold cover of 34.2%. (*A. T. E.*)

Visit of Detroit Business man

Mr. Franciszek Januszewski the owner and publisher of the Detroit Dziennik Polski and proprietor of Centropol Inc, also of Detroit, was entertained to dinner on Thusday the 18th June by the Polish American Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Europejski.

Traffic at Gdynia in May

Goods traffic at Gdynia in May came to 607,500 tons as against 618,300 tons in April. Overseas traffic comprised 596,800 tons (696,000 tons in April), coastwise traffic 3,500 tons (2,700 tons) and traffic with inland waterways 7,200 tons. Imports from overseas came to 102,500 tons (97,200 tons) and overseas exports 494,300 tons (498,900 tons). (PEFB)

Baltic and North Sea Cruises by GDYNIA-AMERICA LINE

1—To London — Amsterdam on the "Kościuszko" — 7th. to 16th. July, zł. 210 upwards.

2—To Baltic Capitals, Riga, Tallin, Helsingfors and Copenhagen. on the "Batory" — 12th. to 19th. July, zł. 230 upwards.

3—To Bornholm on the "Kościuszko" — 18th. 20th. July, zł. 50 upwards.

4—To the Norwegian Fjords on the "Piłsudski" — 19th. to 30th. July, zł. 330 upwards.

5—To Stockholm on the "Kościuszko" — 23rd. to 27th. July, zł. 90 upwards.

6—To Copenhagen on the "Kościuszko" — 29th: July to 5th. August, zł. 80 upwards.

This most delightful method of passing a cheap holiday, no passport difficulties, plenty of fun and wonderful catering.

Gdynia-America Line, Plac Małachowskiego, Warsaw.

WHERE TO BUY THE WARSAW WEEKLY.

WARSAW

Hotel Bristol
Hotel Europejski
Hotel Polonia
M. Arct
Bibljoteka Polska
Gebethner & Wolf
J. Mortkowicz
Trzaski Evert i Michalski
and most Kioks

KIELCE

Leon i S-ka.
Sienkiewicza 26

KOLOMYJA

Księgarnia Popularna
Piłsudskiego 13

LUBLIN

Sw. Wojciecha, Krak. Przedm. 40

LWOW

Biuro Dzienników,
ul. Chorazyny 7

TORUN

K. Schmidt Wielkie Garbary 21

and at all RUCH Rioslks

Warsaw Amusements.

THEATRES

ATENEUM Closed.
KAMERALNY "Nieprzyjaciołka." Daily
LETNI "Nieusprawiedliwiona Godzina" Daily
MALICKIEJ "Profesja Pani Warren"- Daily
MAŁY "Lord i Hiszpanka" Daily
NARODOWY "Głupi Jakób" Daily
NOWY "Tessa." Daily
POLSKI "Miljonerka" Daily
REDUTA Closed.

MUSICAL SHOWS

WIELKA REWJA. Geisha. Daily.
CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI. Closed.
TEATR WIELKI. Closed
DOLINA SZWAJCARSKA. Daily concerts & open air revue.

CINEMAS

APOLLO "Senorita in the Mask, Car No. 99". American.
ATLANTIC „Army of Eve". American.
BAŁTYK "Guilty Hands". American.
*** CAPITOL. "Bureau of Missing Persons". American.
CASINO "Casino de Paris". American.
EUROPA "The embers of Happiness". American.
** FILHARMONJA "Regina". German.
**** MAJESTIC "Roberta" American.
PAN "Right to Happiness". American.
*** RIALTO "Trail of the Lonesome Pine" American.
** ROMA "Heroic Brigade" American.
**** STYLOWY "Flirtation Walk". American.
**** ŚWIATOWID "Desire" Marlene Dietrich. American.

****excellent. ***good, **fair, *average. Unstarred not yet visited.

MUSIC

FILHARMONJA. Closed
OPERA. Closed

SPORTS

RACES.
June 20th, 21st, 25th.

ART AND OTHER EXHIBITIONS

I. P. S. Reproductions of Flemish Art. Display of Religious Statues.

ZACHĘTA. 10 From Krakow. 10 till 6. Admission zł. 1.50.
20th June. Jubilee display of works of W. Kossak. 10 to 6, admission zł. 1.50.

NATIONAL MUSEUM. 3 Maja 13. Ist Block. Display of Italian Prints. Daily 11 to 3. Admission 25 gr.

NOWY ŚWIAT 67. "The Best Photograph of Marshal Piłsudski". Daily 10 to 6. Admission 80 gr.

MAZOWIECKA 9. Display of Unknown Works of Stanislas Wyspianski. Daily 10 to 6. Admission zł 1.

MAZOWIECKA 7. Display of Beautiful Polish Books. 9 till 6. Admission 50 gr.

OFFICERS CASINO. "The War History of Piłsudski's Legions". 9 till 7 Admission 50 gr.

Anglo-American Pharmacy
M. ALBRECHT
Marszałkowska 136
Corner S-to Krzyska Tel: 653-70, 253-7
English and American Prescriptions filled.

Small Advertisements.

Wanted to purchase second hand addressograph or similar machine reply "Business" Warsaw Weekly.

Hard working lady knowing English language seeks employment. Telephone 10-04-98 from 4 to 7 pm daily.

American lady leaving FOR HOME DESIRES SELL FURNITURE, CURTAINS, BOOKS, CHINA, KITCHEN UTENSILS, GRAMOPHONE, ETC., Lwowska 4|9 beetween 5 & 6 p. m. Daily

B. S. A. Cycles Ltd
The best motor cycles in the world
General Agents
E. Sykes & Co
S-to Krzyska 13

Advertising Rates: 50 groszy per millimeter. Term rates on application. Classified advertising — 20 groszy per word.
Redaktor Odpowiedzialny — CECYLJA HALPERN The Warsaw Weekly is published every Friday by E. Sykes, Warszawa, Sto-Krzyska 13 Editor: EGERTON SYKES

Zakłady Graficzne B. Pardecki i S-ka Warszawa, Żelazna 56, tel. 5.22-05.